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Furs J. Wolf

The Name of Authority in FURS

1 King George Ave., Jerusalem, Tel. 5439

Column One
By David Courtney

3-Way Fight In U.S. Steel

YESTERDAY was a holiday. No good unionist would go to work on May Day. It is an occasion for resting or parading, and for waving red flags. In many unionist circles the red flag has been dropped. A branch of the British Miners' Union decided the other day not to carry its flags at a union demonstration because they bore the inscription "Workers of the World Unite." It was hardly possible to go around with a flag like that when the same Miners' Union had refused to work with Italian miners and had threatened to go on strike if the Coal Board employed the Italians. It will be different if we all go to war. It is one thing for British workers to fight alongside Italians and quite another to work alongside them. Besides, when it comes to fighting, the enemy will probably be the Russian worker.

THE essence of May Day used to be the solidarity of the worker — all workers. But what with communists who preach hatred and trade union leaders with an eye on the House of Lords; and what with competitive internationals and the pecking at each other of competitive peace doves; and what with the German worker putting on his uniform again and the Japanese worker getting ready to undersell the workers of Lancashire; and what with Mr. John Lewis mouthing platitudes as tangled as his eyebrows and the WFTU mouthing platitudes back; and what with Mapai and Mapam; this doctrine and that: — what with all these tiresome hindrances the "solidarity of the worker" has been made to look nonsense, and the meaning of May Day has been lost to Social Democrat and Communists alike.

THE well-paid worker is anti-communist because he wants to stay well-paid and the poorly-paid worker is Communist because he thinks that is the way to get more pay one fine revolutionary day. Therefore the underpaid Communist worker regards the well-paid anti-Communist worker as his enemy, and the other way about; and both are ready to break each other's skulls and if need be atomise their respective countries. Far from being the unified force they once pretended to be, the workers of the world, East and West, are a disunited body, with little concern for anything outside their own sectional, local, or at most national, ends; and ready to swallow anything that goes with a good pay-packet, a circus, or a doctrinaire propaganda line. It is not the workers' fault. It is their misfortune. It is a long time since they had leaders worthy the name.

IT is hard to know what there is to do about it. The Russian worker will hang on to what he has got until he learns there is something better that he should have. The Western worker will hang on to what he has got until someone tries to take it away from him. Both will observe their respective policies of rearmament. Their representatives in Government will be chastely conformist in accordance with the principles of the cold war, on the one side substituting the top hat for the cloth cap and on the other the solidarity of Communism for the solidarity of the worker, until the time comes for the worker himself on both sides, to substitute all he has for his place on the battlefield. The British Miners' Union that decided to march without its flag, because of the inscription it bore — Workers of the World Unite — acted appropriately to the spirit of the times.

Tel Aviv, May 2.

90,000 Oil Men Stage Walk-Out

DENVER, Thursday (Reuter). — About half of America's oil refinery capacity was halted yesterday by a strike of 90,000 workers. Nearly 500,000 barrels of oil a day are now being lost. They are demanding 25 cents an hour more pay.

Government officials said they did not intend to intervene at present.

Spain's Arab Policy Successful — Times

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). General Franco's chief wish at present is to prove to Britain and France that he is a power to be reckoned with in the Mediterranean and no longer dependent on their goodwill. "The Times" suggested today.

If it be assumed that General Franco's aim is to raise Spanish prestige in the West and give a reminder that Spain still has a role in a world from which she has been too long excluded, his evident satisfaction may well be justified.

The Spanish mission, indeed, was carefully prepared and skillfully timed to achieve this purpose. At a moment when both France and Britain are at loggerheads with the Arab nations it was obviously tempting for Spain to present herself as the natural ally and protector of these nations with whom she has much in common, the article concludes.

(See Leader — Page 4)

Defence Forces Display Power In Tel Aviv March-Past

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Acting President, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff reviewed the Independence Day parade here yesterday afternoon. The march past included units from most services and corps, parading on foot and a long line of artillery pieces, heavy mechanical equipment and armoured vehicles, with 40 Sherman tanks bringing up the rear.

An hour and a half elapsed from the moment the parade started until the last tank

units of steady marching infantry and a detachment of re-battered paratroopers. In the Nabal contingent, spades and rifles were distributed equally among the marchers. Air cadets in greyish-blue and the sparkling white Navy personnel followed.

Air Force Appears

Just as the Air Force contingent passed the stand, the Air Force made its appearance in the skies. A flight of Marauders was closely followed by Mosquitos. Spitfires and three B-17 four-engined bombers. It was the first time that Mosquitoes of the IAF were shown on a parade. Indeed, they were returned with the Spitfires on their tails, flying so low that they rocked in the air as they skimmed the roof of the new, tall Vaad HaPoel building behind the stand.

The rest of the ground forces

consisted of Women Cadets, En-

gineers, air raid wardens in steel helmets, Military Police on foot, and dogs with their trainers. A music corps with their instruments, a contingent of Nurses and Medical boys carrying small radio sets, messengers from the Jerusalem military radio station. The march ended with an appeal to all "toforget differences in performing the task our Prophets set."

The raising of two flags, the national blue-and-white, and the Army light-blue, and of the Defense of the President, the Defense Minister and the Chief of Staff opened the parade, which itself was headed by the State and Army flags. They were followed by 30 jeeps, bearing Army, Navy and Air Force flags and emblems and several vegetable growing.

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ISRAEL FLAG

FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.
Mr. ABRAHAM GRABEY
will land in New York next May 4
from April 29 to May 4

Mr. HENRYK SHOLO
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Port. Accepting cargo for the U.S.A.
and Canada.

Mr. MEIR DINGSOFF
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BARUCH WOLFF

El Al and TWA in Tourist Plane Race

POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Airlines of the world's largest and youngest democracies are racing with deadly seriousness the take-off of the first trans-Atlantic tourist planes here last night. The tourist service between the TWA and Pan American lines has been suspended after midnight and the Israeli planes have landed.

The race became front-page news in this morning's "Times" and "Herald-Tribune."

Labour Urges West To Meet Russians

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The National Executive of the Labour Party issued a declaration tonight calling on the Government of Britain, the U.S. and France to hold a four-power conference with Russia to discuss the possibility of free elections throughout Germany.

Labour Decision Unknown

The return of the mills to government control makes the workers civil servants, by strict legal interpretation, and as such they are not permitted to strike, but it is not yet known whether the Union will in fact send its members back to work pending the complicated legal processes of appeals and counter-appeals.

Tonight the Court of Appeals, by a five to four vote, refused to bar the government from raising wages of steel workers.

A few minutes earlier the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer had said he did not intend to grant immediate wage increases to American steel workers. He called for new peace efforts by the companies and the union.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today he was hopeful that the contractual agreements with Germany would be signed within the next month. No date had yet been set. He was speaking at his weekly press conference.

U.S. Explodes A-Bomb Over Nevada Desert

LAS VEGAS, Thursday (AP). — An atomic blast over the Nevada desert today gave the U.S. Marines their first experience in nuclear warfare manoeuvres. The detonation came when the weapon was dropped from a bomber.

The flash was seen in Las Vegas, 75 miles away. It was telecast to southern California by one Los Angeles station.

TRAVEL BAN

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department today banned all travel to Communist countries by American citizens unless they have a special permit.

It said the action was taken because of the risk involved.

The London talks have been a victory for Sir Robert Howe, Governor General of the Sudan, who effectively opposed schemes for bypassing the Sudanese before any constitutional change has been preserved. Since both sides are aware of the Sudanese attitude towards Egypt, this means that the talks can continue only if the Cairo Government feels strong enough to ignore Washington's agitation.

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MEMO TO SYRIA

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HUMAN nature being

what it is, the wisdom

of the Roman ruler who

found that what his people

needed most was "panem

et circenses."

WORK cannot be disputed. If new

proof were wanted, Inde-

pendence Day and May Day

would have supplied it in

ample measure. Voices could

be heard, though, that this

is no time for too much mer-

itainment and military parades,

and that the country

can ill afford the loss of two

days' contribution to the

"national product"; but the

fact remains that rejoicing is

one of the essentials of life

and that no date in the cal-

endar is more appropriate

for public celebration than

the birthday of the State.

And who could deny that

there is a deeper meaning be-

hind it all, when he saw in the

squares and streets of the

towns and in the remotest vil-

lages and *ma'barot* how, for a

few hours, the drabness of

everyday life was discarded,

how all the newcomers from

many lands in East and West,

many of them in their colour-

ful garbs, joined hands with

"sahars" in round dances, all

singing the same songs.

Another year has now begun

and everyone is back at his

place of work. Hard work it

will have to be, if the goals

which the Prime Minister out-

lined in his broadcast, are to

be reached — to enhance pro-

duction in agriculture and in-

dustry, to stem inflation, to

increase exports and reduce

imports, to ensure that the

country becomes less and less

dependent on foreign aid and

foreign currency.

While it is true that the area

under cultivation has been ex-

panded fivefold in these four

years, it is also undeniable

that the increase in production lags

behind the increase in popula-

tion. To fill this gap is the only

constructive way of reducing

the size of the dollar gap.

The New Economic Pro-

gramme is inextricably bound

up with this task. What we

need most is something else

is a large-scale production

drive, with all the necessary

incentives. Without under-estimating

the value of five-year and

other long-range blue-prints,

let us now by all means con-

centrate on, and carry out, a

plan for this fifth year alone.

There can be no doubt

that Franco is taking his Arab policies seriously.

Despairing of ever being ac-

cepted by

FRANCO on his

own terms, (in

spite of pressure by Catho-

lics and militarists in Britain

and America), he is now ap-

parently trying to organize an

entourage of Arab states.

By appearing in Mussolini's

role of "sword of Islam," he

hopes to become worth court-

ing. Franco and the Arab

governments undoubtedly

have much in common;

they are equally reactionary,

based on feudal landlords,

politically minded Army of-

ficers and obscurantist cleri-

cics. Above all, the Spanish

and Arab ruling classes bear

the same resentment against

the world at large for its

failure to accept them at their own evaluation.

Whether this new axis will

fulfill the hopes of its founders

is open to question. The inter-

national weakness of the Arab

states, which reduced the Arab

League to impotence, will hard-

ly be exercised by the interven-

tion of one more dictatorship.

Anyway, the Arabs will even-

tually learn that Franco is a

fair weather friend.

The axis may succeed in mak-

ing the French position in Mo-

rocco a little more awkward,

though even here it is doubtful

whether Franco trusts his new

allies sufficiently for him to risk

destroying the French power in

Morocco which, after Spanish

defeats in the Rif wars, proved

the only factor capable of safe-

guarding Spain's power in Mo-

rocco.

In their attitude to Commu-

nism, the new partners will find

ample cause for disagreement.

Franco's claim to Western help

rests on his complete opposition

to Communism. The Arabs, on

the other hand, "in" and "out's"

allies, are unwilling to abandon

their neutralist attitude towards

the Soviet Union or their

struggle against Western im-

perialism.

What can Franco gain? The

pride of the Arabs with Western

governments is hardly

enough to give him much re-

flected glory. He might try to

capitalise the Arabs' nuisance

value — if he could depend on

them to follow his leadership at

crucial moments — but this

might well involve relinquish-

ing his alternative claims to

sympathy as a loyal misunder-

standing ally.

GENERAL RIDGWAY IS SOLDIERS' SOLDIER NATO'S New Military Commander

UNTIL four months before himself to be a sound strate-
gist and a strong leader. His
Douglas MacArthur in the Far East in April 1951, General Matthew B. Ridgway had never commanded any formation larger than an army corps. Within a short time he rose to become Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in Japan. Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Forces, Far East Command, and Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces in Korea.

Son of a Regular artillery colonel, Ridgway is a 57-year-old Southern gentleman who has devoted his whole life to the military profession. He graduated from West Point in 1917. In the Second World War he formed the first American airborne division and, at the age of forty eight, dropped with his men in Sicily and, later, into Normandy on D-Day. He commanded an airborne corps at Nijmegen in support of the British airborne operations at Arnhem, and was under General Montgomery's command in the Ardennes battle. He and Montgomery worked closely together from then onwards, and the British Sixth Airborne Division was placed under his command during the crossing of the Rhine.

Qualities of Leadership
It was on Christmas Eve, 1950, that General Ridgway assumed command of the hard-pressed Eighth Army in Korea in succession to General Walton H. Walker, who had been killed in a jeep accident. He was popularly credited with the change in United Nations fortunes that soon after he took over — with permission, if necessary — to organize a Korean Dunkirk. In fact, the Communist tide then sweeping the United Nations forces southward was ready to turn when Ridgway arrived; thanks largely to the planning of his predecessor. But though General Ridgway, during his term in the Far East, has never shown the MacArthur type of flamboyant brilliance, either in battle or in the wider range of his other activities, he has certainly shown

THEATRE NOTES
Guest Directors' Contributions
Ossi presents "Six Characters In Search Of An Author," by Luigi Pirandello. Director: Picas Brown.

This seems to be an open season for guest directors in the theatre. We have them at our three principal playhouses with stimulating and interesting results. The injection of an outside point of view in the production of plays is healthy. With all of our supposed chauvinism, we seem to be a singularly timid folk. We are so afraid of growing in size, that we are constantly casting about for ways and means of injecting outside influence into our methods of doing things.

That this should be so in the fields of engineering and mechanics is certainly understandable. It is probably inevitable in the field of the Arts as well. We stem from so many different sources, that we have not as yet quite decided which way we are growing. Since so many of our original intellectuals came from Eastern Europe, it is good and proper that we mix the strain with some Western culture. The results might be a good healthy hybrid growth, which like many hybrids will not perpetuate themselves, but might lead to something new and interesting when superimposed upon our acquired Hebrew.

Bad Hebrew
One thing a guest director cannot give us, with the greatest talent and the best will in the world — that is proper enunciation. When a visiting director comes here, he takes it for granted that such simple things as plain elocution, proper pronunciation and voice placement are not a part of his job. He sees highly developed theatres, steeped in a tradition of good plays, with many years of experience. It never occurs to him that such an actor reveals in the way he speaks the country of his origin. He cannot tell that the Hebrew is being badly accented, that the words are indistinct, and that they do not carry across the footlights to the audience. Some of our actors have a deep respect for the language in which they are playing and read their lines accordingly. These are unfortunately few.

The new Ossi production, "Six Characters In Search Of An Author," is an exciting and stimulating play. It is directed by Picas Brown, of Switzerland, and with verve and vivacity. Pirandello still remains good theatre. This playwright of the first quarter of the 20th Century was a master of situation and the queer twist. He clothed his fantastic conceptions with his own peculiar philosophy. "My art is full of bitter compassion for all those who despise themselves; but this compassion cannot fail to be followed by the ferocious derision of destiny which condemns man."

"Six Characters" is full of this compassionate derision and cynicism. It remains one of

Korea, he always has conducted himself well, gaining the respect and admiration of most of those with whom he has dealt.

PROBLEM MUST BE RE-EXAMINED INDIAN JEWS IN ISRAEL

By A.L. MACMILLAN

THE problem of the Indian Jews in Israel is a subtle and peculiar one. There has been a tendency to misconceive this problem and to misinterpret the Indian mentality in general. If the Government or the Jewish Agency sincerely means to avoid a similar manifestation of the Indian problem in the future, then it is imperative that some serious effort be made to understand the Indian mentality and its cultural background.

This Indian "problem" is precisely a psychological one. The cultural foundations which shape our outlook on life, and which determine our social relations, are of quite different colour and quality from those of our European brothers. The fact that we are all Jews after all does not change the position, except that it provides a basis for mutual sympathetic consideration.

The idea that the Jewish State constitutes a "melting pot" for all the multifarious cultural forces is indeed a magnificent idea; but we cannot see that the western cultures in Israel are in the process of "melting." The belief that western culture and civilization are after all superior to the "lethargic" and "drowsy" civilization of the East, and especially of India, is still accepted by many thinking Israelis. Apparently, European culture itself constitutes the "melting-pot," and all other cultural forces are expected to dissolve in it.

Vedic Culture

We Indians are quite conscious of this, and we will resolutely resist any temptation to commit a general cultural suicide. We love India not because we happened to be born there, but because the spirit of Indian culture is deeply rooted in us. We Indians were brought up in a peculiar atmosphere, which can only be described as "religio-philosophical."

The whole Indian mentality is based on a certain "metaphysical" attitude toward empirical experiences, and though many of us may not be learned "philosophers" ourselves, or may not possess even an iota of the great Indian philosophical wisdom, yet our personalities are inevitably moulded by the immense and penetrating power of Indian Vedic culture.

We Indian Jews, whether orthodox or not, have been affected by the so-called "superstitions" of the Indian thinkers, and it must be recognized that any set of conditions, whether economically prosperous or deficient, which does the least violence to our culturally sensitive position is doomed to result in such consequences as the Beersheba "rebellion." If the Government is sincerely desirous of inducing and stimulating us to live and work as a happy and constructive community, it is extremely important that it recognize our Indian quality and deal with us accordingly.

To ignore this obligation would be tantamount to permitting the evolution of an Indian problem into a future political headache. Even if the Indian Jews have not yet deemed it necessary to generate a competent political leadership of their own, the chances are great that the necessity may emerge from the general deterioration of their spiritual status quo, and a "minority problem" will arise out of it.

Bread and Butter

In the European view social life is instinct with economic and material aspirations. For the Indian, on the other hand, bread and butter are certainly necessary but one's conscious relation to God creates a sense of personal and social responsibility which the European can scarcely comprehend — and this is the basis of the Indian problem in Israel. Once it is recognized that the problem is merely one of "Old Wine in New Bottles," it will soon be appreciated that the "Old Wine" of India may contain a special flavour, a qualitative superiority to the "New Wine" which has already exploded western civilization.

Trouble Ahead for Churchill

By PHILIP VERNON

LONDON. — COME six months after it took office there is trouble brewing for Mr. Winston Churchill's Government, serious trouble. The strongest argument for returning the Conservative Party to power at the last general election was the belief that it would provide a more competent administration than the Labour Party, but to many objective observers, and to many dismayed Conservatives, it now seems that this is the one thing that the present Government is not providing. Disinterested political writers who wish the Government well are in surprising agreement that it is dithering and fumbling as badly as was the Labour Government a mere twelve months ago.

Not all the evidence of this lack of ordinary competence is available to the public. The most harrowing stories of the Conservative Ministers' incompetence are whispered privately in the corridors of Whitehall. But it is by now an open secret that one of the present Government's most remarkable blunders yet was made in circumstances which reflect only discredit on almost all of those who were concerned.

Story's Beginnings

The story must be told from the beginning. The nationalized Transport Commission has recently asked for permission to raise its fares throughout the country, and this permission has been granted by the Transport Tribunal. The fares in the London area were raised on March 1. There was a spontaneous public outcry against them, and although the Government was in no way responsible for the increases (the Transport Commission is a semi-autonomous body) there is little doubt that they were one cause of the Conservatives' heavy defeat in the London County Council election earlier this month.

The increases in fares outside the London area were due to take effect on May 1 — at the beginning of the week in which local elections throughout the country take place. It was at this point that the Government stepped in and directed the Transport Commission not to raise its fares outside London on May 1. That was all; not a hint of what further action would be taken to enable the Transport Commission to pay its way in the face of continually rising costs, not a hint of ending the ludicrous anomaly by which Londoners are having to pay increased fares while the rest of the country is exempt. Just the single direction that the proposed increases in fares should not take place. It reminds one of King Canute ordering the waves back. Canute — perhaps Mr. Churchill forgets — got his feet wet.

For it is really no secret that Mr. Churchill was personally responsible for the decision. What is more, he was supported by Lord Leathers, the powerful Minister for the Coordination of Transport, Fuel and Power.

Israel Goes Hunting

HERE is comfort in the experience of the holiday traveller who finds that people get excited not only about politics or the partition of this and that kibbutz or even about food. There is a new topic of conversation in many places around the Huleh, in the settlements round Lake Kinneret and among many people in the towns. They talk about hunting, and their stories are sometimes as "tall" as those reported from the Canadian forests.

The wild boar which a hunter new to the pastime encountered during a moonlit night near the Huleh marshes gets bigger and bigger in the telling, and the note of humour is richly provided by novices who go for wild geese and find themselves face to face with the angry "Kibbutz" who comes out to protect his precious fowl with a shotgun.

Food Shortage

Hunting is, of course, in part the result of the food shortage. The hungry town-dweller finds that the marshes and fields, the mountains and lakes can provide him not only with relaxation and fresh air but also with a much-needed roast for the pot. Wild boar which is to be found in the Huleh-region has been hunted for a considerable time but the hunt has been made more exciting this year by the floods which forced the beasts to ascend the mountains. Partridges abound, and now that breeding-time has come and shooting is forbidden, they can be observed rising out of the fields and the young ones running across the roads. Wild rabbits and hares are also to be found in abundance, and the hunters await eagerly the day when the season opens again.

There are only few experienced hunters in Israel.

They become the teachers of the many new ones who learn both to hunt and to observe nature.

Hunts for Science

One of the experienced hunters who does not hunt for the pot but for science lives with his wife and child in one of the colonies near the Kinneret in a room of a big house on a dilapidated estate. (There are already deteriorating estates in this country.) He grew up near the Carpathian mountains and spent every free day hunting, much to the annoyance of his father who did not see the benefit of this queer passion. In one of the strange peregrinations caused by the World War, he came to Russia and there began to preserve animals for schools and other institutions. When he finally reached Israel and the remote colony near the lake, he began to exercise his craft here. His room is lined with kingfishers, bee-eaters, wild pigeons, a big eagle overtopping them, and he tells for hours about his hunting experiences here and abroad. The few years which he has spent here have already given him an opportunity to explore the countryside for birds and beasts, and he tells how he found a lynx peacefully fishing at the shore of an artificial fishpond, how he encountered wild boar and how the shores of the lake abound with a wide variety of birds.

Hunting and the protection of animals are connected with each other. The growing community of hunters can help to develop not only an interest in animals but also a sense of responsibility towards the creatures of the wild.

JAPAN REGAINS HER SOVEREIGNTY Mistress of Her Destiny

By O.M. GREEN

tenance Law, introduced in the Diet at the end of March to check conspiracy, riot, arson, obstruction of the police, and civil disturbance" has provoked an unprecedented storm. The Government contends that it is necessary for countering Communism. The Socialists within the Diet have said that the Government's existing powers over the Communists are already ample and that the proposed law would enable the police to use all their old obnoxious repression of the Press and public meetings. The extent to which the proposed law has roused the people of Japan is shown by the fact that two one-day token strikes in protest, involving some three million workers, have already been held and more are threatened.

Against Extremism

It may be said that the Japanese people — intellectuals, business community and the most-solid trade unions — are against extremism in any form. They are frightened of the threatened violence of the Communists; to this probably have made Japan the ally of America and the West; the turn of events has already paid her well in material goods and the most generous peace treaty ever granted; and as the shadow of Moscow darkens the Asiatic mainland, the thought of their powerful Western friends must be comforting to the crowds of Japanese decorously celebrating their independence in the brightly lighted Ginza.

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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1952

DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM MAY 4 — MAY 9

Sunday, May 4	P.L.A. 3 day tour to GALILEE
Monday, May 5	S.A.S. 3 day tour to THE NEGEV
Tuesday, May 6	P.L.A. 1 day tour to JERUSALEM
Wednesday, May 7	P.L.A. 2 day tour to JERUSALEM
Thursday, May 8	P.L.A. 2 day tour to JERUSALEM
Friday, May 9	P.L.A. 2 day tour to JERUSALEM

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, May 6	CYPRUS AIR 2 day tour to JERUSALEM
Wednesday, May 7	CYPRUS AIR 2 day tour to JERUSALEM

FROM HAIFA PORT

S.A. "KEDMAH" sailing from Haifa on May 5 to Marseilles
S.A. "ARTZAH" May 5 to Naples
S.A. "Z. GRIMAN" May 6 to Larissa, Piraeus, Naples, Greece

PELTOURS

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THE MORALS of CONTAINMENT

By A. V. SHERMAN

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY 1945-1948.
By George F. Kennan. Secker and
Watts, London. 166pp. 12s. and
Mr. Kennan is at present
U.S. Ambassador to Moscow,
and his book is a welcome
addition to our insight into
State Department climate of
opinion within which policies
are moulded, as well as a
contribution to political
science.

Let me begin by a word
of warning: to understand
Mr. Kennan's right we must
remember that he is pleading
a cause against another school
of thought. Readers in Eng-
land have been shocked by
Mr. Kennan's book, especially
since he pleads for greater
power to the career diplomats
and denounces political inter-
ference. To an Englishman,
for whom the diplomatic
history of the past 30 years
has often been a struggle by
liberals against unsatisfactory
policies by balance-of-power
career diplomats, such an ap-
peal appears completely re-
actionary. Mr. Kennan, how-
ever, is not an Englishman,
and the politicians against
whom he is appealing are not
English liberals.

The peculiar conditions under
which the State Department
has to work colour his
philosophy. He and his col-
leagues are seeking to develop
a consistent diplomatic policy
based on the present balance
of power. From this stand-
point he condemns what he
calls 'making ourselves slaves
of the concepts of interna-
tional law and morality', and
asks instead 'that we would
confine ourselves to the un-
obtrusive, almost feminine
function of the gentle civilizer
of national self-interest.'

Policy of the Possible.
His terminology is un-
fortunate, so is his disclaimer
of 'moralism', since in his
'civilizing' and in his analyses
of the future of the Soviet
regime, he introduces moral
values, which are not mark-
edly different from those of
the moralizers. The real thesis
which emerges from his study
is that diplomatic policies
must be based on the possible,
and that political campaigns
which ignore the underlying
realities of a situation and
satisfy themselves instead
with demanding a policy
which appears morally satis-
factory but which is imprac-
tical in the long run, do
more harm than good. He
proves this thesis, if it needs
proving, in his analyses of
American Far Eastern policy
in the early decades of the
century, to the policies which
eventually lead to American
intervention in World War I,
and of events since 1925.

Kennan shows how Amer-
ican public opinion, indignant
over Japanese and European
policies in China, intervened
intermittently, never strongly
or consistently enough to
create new patterns of de-
velopment, but just enough to
annoy the Japanese and Eu-
ropean powers, to raise false
hopes among the Chinese,
and in general to create new
problems without solving old
ones, to make enemies without
making allies, to undertake
heavy and far-reaching res-
ponsibilities without preparing
public opinion to shoulder
them for long.

This thesis needs unfortunate-
ly defending in America. Mr. Kennan, together with
Acheson and other leading
officials in the State Depart-
ment, is largely at the mercy
of rabble-rousing politicians, who
are

MAPS OF THE HOLY LAND

MAPAH ERETZ ISRAEL VE-TOLDOS
TERA (The Map of Palestine and
in History). By V. Shattner. Pub-
lished by the Israel Exploration
Society. Ed. S. Yerushalayim.
Balk Institute, Jerusalem. pp. 204.
Illustrated. IL 200.

Dr. Shattner, who is known
to the public mainly as com-
piler of the well-known Hebrew
school atlas, here presents

his first scholarly book on
the history of the maps of the
Holy Land, starting with the
Mosaic mosaic of the sixth
century B.C.E. until the estab-
lishment of the photogram-
metric Institute by the late Z.
Lifschitz in 1949.

The ancient maps are dealt
with briefly. Of the Madaba
mosaic, the only map of a
single country whose original
dates from the classical period,
only one segment is reproduced
and this without explanations.
However, the whole map will

be reproduced in colour with
extensive explanatory text by
Mr. Avi-Yonah in the Life
memorial volume. Next comes the
map of the Roman Empire,
giving mainly distances be-
tween places and stations. The

section depicting Palestine is
reproduced, but without trans-
cription and identification of
the place names mentioned in
the original. Dr. Shattner's re-
mark about the Madaba mosaic
that 'this map has been so
often described that it is well known
to the public' is typical of a
not uncommon error of schol-
ars writing for the general
reader and forgetting that
readers cannot be expected to
search elsewhere for data con-
sidered too elementary by
learned authors.

Centre of the World
The main importance of the
book lies in the description of
the history of the map of the
Holy Land during the Middle
Ages and its gradual progress
until the survey of the country
executed by the British 'Pa-
lestine Exploration Fund' in
the 70s of the last century.

In the mind of medieval Europe,
Jerusalem was the centre of the
world and the axis of Biblical history
occurred a central place in cartography. We
are enabled to follow its evolution
at the hands of the many ex-
emplars of cartography, including
sometimes even phantastic maps until
the introduction of modern methods
of cartography. The last phase
of cartography is represented by
modern maps, which are as
good as any in the world.

Those interested in partic-
ulars will do well to read Dr.
Amiran's review in the new
number of 'Beinot', the new
periodical published by the
Balk Institute.

B.K.

HEBREW BOOKS FOR U.S.A.

An extensive market for Hebrew books
exists in America — but it must be
economically developed. Mr. Moshe
Gordon, director of the Balk Institute,
said in Jerusalem recently: 'The
institute's exhibition in New York
received a great response from the
American press. He expects that
the American section of the Jewish Agency
is considering ways and means of de-
veloping this market.'

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memories, relive their youthful enthu-
siasms, recall dear friends
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the countless difficulties to be
overcome by the youth of a
bygone age who followed in the
paths of the Bili.

Historical documents and original
photographs enhance the
value of this very readable book
which is sure of wide appeal.

H. MOCHENSON.

VETERAN SCIENTIST
Many readers of The Post
will be interested to hear that
on May 1 Mr. Moshe Wil-
shewitz has celebrated his
83rd birthday.

This eminent scholar who
devoted all his life to the
revival of the land of Israel
and to the progress of science,
has disciples and friends all
over the country. After his

death there is an abrupt
decrease.

M. BARUCH-SALADIN.

Chess

PROBLEM No. 65
K. B. Sherman, Brooklyn
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



MAY 2, 1952

PROBLEM No. 65
D. W. Wohl, Berlin
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



SOLUTIONS
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